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SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senators Anxious to Discuss the Bill to Count the Electoral Vote.

A Bout Between Sherman and Bogy on Louisiana Affairs.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1877.

SENATE.

Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

MR. CAMERON (Pa.) presented the resolutions recently adopted by the Pennsylvania Legislature declaring that the will of the people in the election of a President and Vice President can only be declared in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and denouncing any threats of violence or attempt to cast out the electoral vote of any State by either House of Congress, and further, that the certificates of electors from the various States are constitutional evidence of votes cast for President and Vice President, and must be counted. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Consular and Diplomatic.

The House bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was taken up. Several amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, and the bill passed without discussion.

A motion was made by MR. WHYTE (Ind.) that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next.

The Electoral Vote.

MR. EDMUNDS opposed the motion, and said if the bill reported by the select committee in regard to the count of the electoral vote was to become a law, the first act to be done under it must be done a week from Tuesday next. So the bill should be taken up to-morrow, that by next Tuesday the Senate might destroy it by many blows or pass it, and not simmer or postpone.

MR. STEVENSON said a great deal could be done by private conference, and he thought if the Senate should adjourn over to-morrow much could be gained by a conference. He agreed with the Senator from Vermont, however, that it was important to pass the bill as soon as possible.

MR. EDMUNDS insisted upon calling the bill up to-morrow, and said conferences could be held in the morning and evening. The bill was of great importance. It would cause discussion, and ought to cause it.

Mr. Wallace's Resolutions.

MR. WHYTE withdrew his motion to adjourn over, and consideration was resumed of the resolutions recently introduced by Mr. Wallace in regard to the count of the electoral vote.

MR. BOGY, who had the floor when the Senate adjourned yesterday, continued his remarks in regard to the condition of affairs in Louisiana. He said the character of Packard in New Orleans was that of an infamous robber. [Great applause in the gallery on the right of the chair.]

On motion of MR. EDMUNDS the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to clear the galleries on the right of the chamber.

The order was executed immediately.

MR. SHERMAN argued that the *ex parte* testimony presented by the Senator from Missouri did not show that violence did not exist. The Senator (Bogy) had spoken against Packard. That was not fresh. Packard was a man of character and standing. When a Senator on the floor of the Senate arraigns a Governor of a State as infamous he abused his privilege as Senator.

MR. BOGY—I do not admit that he is Governor.

The Bloodshed in Kansas.

MR. SHERMAN, resuming, referred to the Kansas trouble in 1856, and said the bloodshed in Kansas gave rise to a Republican State now able to defend herself, and he hoped the blood of the poor negroes shed in the South would enable that race to defend itself. The Democrats had come to make a returning board out of the Senate and House of Representatives, to trample down the rights of the people of Louisiana, and give effect to the violence and tumult which prevailed in that State during the canvass.

MR. BOGY said he was not aware that he was abusing his privilege as Senator by calling Packard infamous. Any man who by force and fraud attempted to impose himself upon the people of a State as Governor was infamous.

MR. MORTON said he regretted to hear the Senator from Missouri speak as he did about Gov. Packard. His (Morton) was not under any personal or political obligations to Gov. Packard, but he was somewhat familiar with Louisiana affairs, and he had never heard him spoken of as a man of bad character, either as a politician, in society or in business. Among the jobs heard of in Louisiana during the past five years Packard was never mentioned as interested in any of them.

Deficiencies.

Pending the discussion MR. WINDOM, from the conference committee on the bill making an appropriation to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, made a report, which was agreed to. The report as agreed upon appropriates $40,000 for the transportation of Government notes, bonds, &c., $24,000 for the investigating committees of the House of Representatives, $25,000 for the investigations now being conducted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Orton Discharged.

MR. HUNTON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution discharging Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Adopted without division.

Arraigned at the Bar.

J. Madison Wells and Thos. C. Anderson were brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of the privileges of the House. Having answered to the question propounded by the Speaker that they would prefer to postpone their further answer until the remaining member of the Louisiana Returning Board shall arrive in Washington, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Louisiana.

MR. ELLIS offered a resolution calling on the President for information regarding the rival governments in Louisiana. Referred.

The Military.

MR. JOHN REILLY (Pa.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, endeavored to report a resolution directing the committee to inquire what removals of arms are being made from one section of the country to another, what changes made in the location of troops, the number of troops stationed at Washington, the object of collecting them there, and by whose order it has been done. But a point of order being made that a resolution was not in order on Friday, it was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. When the committee rose MR. FOSTER submitted the report of the conference committee on the bill to supply the deficiency in the contingent fund of the House. Agreed to.

MR. HOLMAN, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Made a special order for Tuesday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Endorsing the Bill to Count the Electoral Vote.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 19.—The Senate passed resolutions endorsing the plan proposed by the Congressional committee for settling the Presidential question, and requesting the Connecticut Senators and Representatives to support the plan in Congress. The House tabled the resolution, and made it a special order for Wednesday, the 24th inst.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Committees Reporting Bills for Action.

The Democratic Resolutions on the Presidential Question Indefinitely Postponed.

Republican Committee on Arming the State Militia.

The Bill Relieving Suburban City Property from Taxation for Municipal Purposes.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 19, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

A communication from the Secretary of Internal Affairs was read, asking that five hundred additional copies of his report be printed.

Bills Reported from Committees Favorably.

Providing for the purchase of six copies of Purdon's Digest for the Senate and twelve for the House.

Regulating the publication of legal notices.

For securing the life and health of persons employed in bituminous coal mines.

Regulating the working and mining of bituminous coal.

Supplement to the act relating to the election of trustees of normal schools.

Bill Introduced.

MR. NEWMYER introduced a bill requiring prothonotaries to keep separate dockets of certain cases.

Passed Finally.

An act regulating proceedings on mortgages upon lands in two or more counties.

Tax on Bank Shares.

A supplement to an act providing for the taxation of bank shares was committed to the Finance Committee. The bill proposes to relieve the banks of about one hundred thousand dollars tax.

Notary Public.

Nathan Graham, of Allegheny, was appointed and confirmed Notary Public.

Adjourned till Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock, Mr. Jackson, of Mercer, in the chair.

Bills Reported from Committees Favorably.

Authorizing the division and formation of new boroughs.

To secure the health and safety of bituminous coal miners.

Granting consent of the State to the acquisition of lands for the Ohio river improvement.

New Bills Introduced.

By MR. MEANS, relating to certain military claims on file in the Auditor General's office.

By MR. HITCHCOCK, to prevent the giving out of tickets, electioneering, etc., within one hundred feet of a polling place on election day.

By MR. ETTLA, providing for the organization and regulation of mutual fire insurance companies.

By MR. OSMOURN, providing for a commission to select two persons deceased, once eminent citizens of the State, for statues at Washington.

By MR. KLINE, regulating the rate of interest.

Held to Committee.

The bill relieving suburban city property from taxation for municipal purposes is being held in committee and cannot pass the House.

The following is the text of the bill:

An act to provide for the relief of the owners of agricultural lands included within the city or municipal territorial boundaries.

WHEREAS, By the extension of municipal territorial boundaries of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, large bodies of land heretofore and still used for agricultural purposes, and which have not been appropriated by their owners to the city or municipal use, and which have not and are not required for city or municipal purposes, are now being taxed for municipal purposes at ruinous rates, exceeding in amount their annual productive value or yield, thus destroying their actual value, and in some instances impoverishing their owners; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all lands [not included within the territorial limits of the cities, towns or municipal corporations of which the boundaries such lands are included shall *ex officio* constitute the proper officers to collect and disburse the taxes for road and school purposes.

SEC. 2. Repealing clause.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage.

The Presidential Question.

MR. LONG called up the Democratic resolutions offered on Monday night on the Presidential question, and pressed them to a vote, in order to get all the political questions settled and out of the way, so that the time of the House could be given wholly to legitimate business. On his motion, after discussion, further consideration of the resolutions was indefinitely postponed.

MR. MORGAN (Lawrence) made a strong speech on the same question, deprecating further discussion.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Republican Military Committee.

The following is the Republican joint committee of nine, with power to act, to whom will be referred the arming of the State militia and placing the same on a war footing: Senators Newmyer, Herr, Butterfield and Cooper, and Representatives Long (Allegheny), Morgan (Lawrence), Huhn, Gehr and Speaker Myer.

K.

The Military Bill.

The following letter explains itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, January 19, 1877.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR—Newspaper correspondents here have reported me as stating in the Republican caucus that the proposed "military bill" was prepared in Washington, and, second, that the measure had the approval of the National and State administrations. Both statements are incorrect. The bill was prepared in Harrisburg on the day preceding that on which the caucus was held. Yours truly,

HENRY M. LONG.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1877.

The Anxiously Awaited Telegrams.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been released from the subpœnas recently issued by the committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote, which committee and the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have appointed sub-committees to arrange for receiving from President Orton the anxiously awaited telegrams. Many of them are already in Washington. The others are being forwarded as found.

Female Lawyers.

The House Committee on Judiciary agreed to-day to report the following bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for the space of three years, and shall have maintained good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall, on motion and the production of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court.

Pacific Railroads.

The Senate Railroad Committee have had under consideration to-day Senator Gordon's bill for the settlement of Treasury accounts with the Pacific Railroads, and have so amended it as to require the companies to start a sinking fund at once, with one million dollars paid in, and not less than $750,000 annually until the whole amount is paid, with interest at six per cent.

Nominations.

John E. Hamilton has been nominated United States Attorney for Kentucky, and Alonzo B. Cornell for Naval Officer at New York.

Murtagh Resigns.

The resignation of W. J. Murtagh as a member of the Police Board has been accepted by the President, and Ira G. Kimball appointed in his place.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Opinions Concerning the Compromise Plan.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A National "Returning Board."

I. It is revolutionary. It set up a United States returning board, clothed with powers not conferred by the Constitution upon any man or body of men.

II. It involves the possibility of an election either by a cheat or by lot. It is at least possible that leaders of one party or the other have private knowledge as to the position and probable action of some member of the contemplated commission which they believe will insure their success. Upon the face of the bill it contemplates the selection of a fifth justice by the four named as members of the commission, and these four are Justices Clifford (who will preside), a Bourbon Democrat, Field, a Democrat, and Miller and Strong, Republicans. The two Democrats will vote for Justice Davis. In view of his past intrigues with Democratic leaders, Republicans would hesitate to accept him as an impartial judge. If the two Republicans insist upon Justice Bradley, one of two things must happen—either the dispute will not be settled at all, and in that event the commission cannot be constituted, or it will be settled by lot.

III. The commission, if once constituted, has power to investigate and to send for persons and papers, like any one of the long-winded committees now at work, but its duty will be to gather and pass upon all the facts for which those committees are searching, as to all the questions at issue. Either these committees are an impertinence and a nuisance, or the task of this commission will involve a labor of weeks or months. When can we reasonably expect this commission to pass upon half a dozen questions, each involving disputed issues of law and matters of fact upon which the evidence already fills many printed volumes?

IV. The commission may or may not get organized and may or may not reach a judgment before March 4; but if it does, that judgment must still be considered and passed upon by the two Houses separately. In either House there will be a minority opposed to the judgment of the commission. And that minority will have power, by consuming a few days' time, to prevent a decision prior to March 4.

V. It is altogether probable that, either through failure to organize the commission, or through the long delay incident to inquiry and discussion, first in the commission, and afterward in each House, no result may be reached prior to the 4th of March. We do not say that there is a conspiracy to prevent the inauguration either of Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden, but if such a conspiracy did exist, this bill would be adroitly contrived to that end.

VI. When all is done, what have we gained? We have set aside the Constitution of the United States, which requires that the votes of such electors as the States may appoint "shall be counted," and not such votes as a United States returning board may accept. We have broken down those simple provisions under which the fathers acted, and which, they believed, would not only secure an Executive independent of Congressional control, but preclude the possibility of delay and dispute as to the result of an election. We have established a precedent under which, if a special election should be held in November next, precisely the same machinery could be used to delay declaration of the result until after the next 4th of March, when the President of the Senate could take another lease of power, and the people must go through the farce of a third election. That all these are possibilities, under this revolutionary scheme, can any man deny? At some point, certainly, such a defeat of the popular will would be resisted, perhaps by an election by the House. But that would be counter revolution, sustained, possibly, by public opinion and resistless force, but utterly destitute of legality. In short, in would be a resort to government by conquerors, as the only remedy for government by tricks. This bill, in possible effect, is simply the Republic of Mexico reduced to a United States statute.

(From the World.)

The House Only has Power.

The *World* says its opinion in the whole Presidential muddle has been that the House as nearest to the people must itself, examine, count and ascertain if any person has a majority of the votes for the Presidency. It must, for itself, decide how many electors have been appointed, and be its own exclusive judge of its own jurisdiction to make a President, as the Senate is over its jurisdiction to make a Vice President. This law cannot be changed or modified by the inquiry which or what party controls either House, for it is an immutable law, and if the question had been adequately discussed in Congress, as it ought to have been, such, we are sure, would have been the opinion of the country. These are our opinions, by which we are compelled to test the mode just recommended by the joint committee; and we do not see how it is possible to reconcile with these opinions the rule that a single return is to be counted unless both bodies concur in rejecting it, and that the judgment of the Board of Arbitration is to stand unless both Houses overrule it."

(From the Times.)

A Republican Surrender.

Senator Edmunds protests that the understanding jointly arrived at by the committees appointed to provide for the count of the Electoral votes cannot be called a compromise. We fear that the word is inappropriate, because it expresses only in part the real nature of the proposed arrangement. That, so far as the Republicans are concerned, is more than a compromise; it is an abandonment of the position that they were entitled to hold—a surrender of the method sanctioned by usage, and which protects the right of the States to determine the regularity of their respective votes. It is, moreover, a surrender which, instead of quieting and settling the points in dispute, lays the foundation of much bitterness and discontent, and drags into the mire of partisanship the Judges of the Supreme Court at a time when they, of all men, should be protected from the taint. Mr. Edmunds' satisfaction is intelligible, for this perversion of the judicial function was in effect suggested by himself at the opening of the session. Of the two great parties whose interests are involved, the Democrats alone have reason to rejoice. They have succeeded in exacting terms which give up ground that might have been held. The world will now believe, and on the authority of select committees, that the Federal Constitution cannot endure the strain of a closely-contested Presidential election, and that to meet an emergency which adherence to the letter of the instrument might readily have overcome, it is considered necessary to construct a rickety piece of machinery, which will neither harmonize with other parts of the system, nor contribute to the faith of the people in the sagacity of their rulers."

The *Times* objects to the measure, first, because, "as the case stands, the odium of pronouncing a judgment which one-half of the country will object to as partisan will rest upon the Supreme Court. To pick out arbitrarily four of the nine Judges, and to allow the four to pick out a fifth by lot, and to constitute him the maker of the next President, is to bring the Supreme Court into contempt, to destroy faith in the future of the Judges mixed up in the transaction, and to awaken in one or the other of the political parties a feeling that its rights have been violated and its interests betrayed."

The *Times* elaborates this idea at length, and says in conclusion:

"The means of ending the controversy devised by the joint cowardice and folly of the associated committees will, in truth, widen its range, and bring in elements of danger and difficulty in comparison with which any that now exist are trifles. The plan would be objectionable if all that could be said against it was that it seeks outside of the Constitution what the Constitution itself provides. Add to this objection the damage done to the Supreme Court and the discontent and distrust that will follow the ultimate decision, and the impolicy of the pending measure will be too apparent to be denied."

(From the New York Bulletin.)

A Good Plan.

The Presidential dispute at length, we are glad to say, is in a fair way of amicable adjustment, thanks to the patriotic action of the special committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress, to devise some plan for counting the electoral vote on the 14th of February. As to the plan itself we cannot forbear saying at the start that as regards fairness and easy practicability (the two things most to be desired,) it cannot well be improved upon, and the best thing Congress can do now, therefore, is to agree to accept it with as little debate as possible.

[From the Herald.]

A Solution of the Problem.

The adoption of this plan will get the country safely out of the turmoil in which it has been forced to live since last June, and especially since November, and which has depressed all industry and enormously increased poverty and pauperism everywhere. It gives the best assurance of a just settlement that can be had. It relieves us from all apprehensions of a stormy 4th of March and of the vague dangers which every man feels may easily become but too real. It provides for a settlement which all honest citizens of whatever party would consider final, and immediate and cheerful acquiescence in which will be imperatively demanded by public opinion. What more can be asked? Men may shout and asseverate "Hayes is elected," "Tilden is elected," to the end of time; but mere assertion amounts to nothing and convinces no one of the opposite belief. Almost any way of getting a decision would have been better than continued uncertainty and turmoil. Here is a method all the elements of which are constitutional and promise an honest and legal result. If this plan should be rejected by Congress no other can be contrived, for there is not time. The country would then be left to a fate we do not like to contemplate—to a wrangling and furious Congress, to the secret intrigues and bolder strokes of demagogues; to an increasing excitement among the people, all ending probably in violence and perhaps in civil war, or at the best in lasting discontent on one side or the other. Is that a desirable prospect?

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

The Compromise Juggle.

It will be noted that if there shall be no mistake in the party stripe of the members of the deputation chosen by each branch of Congress, and if all the members shall remain rigidly faithful to their party allegiance, then the party balance of this grand Returning Board, and therefore the question whether Hayes or Tilden shall be President, will hang on the party stripe of the fifth Justice, whom the four shall choose. Then it is at last a matter of chance. It has dropped the original scheme of deciding the party balance of this Returning Board by dropping one member by lot; but it has left it to the chance of the choice of the fifth Justice by the four Justices. But there are chances that among five Republican members of Congress, so selected, the emissaries of Tilden may find one who is weak-kneed or off color, or that the barrel of money which was tried in vain on the Returning Boards of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, and which did find a spot in Oregon, may find a place where it can do good. And as Tilden has nothing to lose, and everything to gain, he can well afford to agree to a compromise which so loosely opens up new chances.

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These Justices, so picked out by their party stripe, as a sheep farmer picks out his own sheep by the mark on the rump, do not act in their official capacity. They step down from the bench into the political arena to embroil themselves in a party fight and a strictly political affair. No Justice of the Supreme Bench will accept this political and party umpireship, unless he is impelled thereto by a strong party spirit or personal object. His usefulness on the bench will be gone from that time, and if he thus steps down, he should step out. We do not believe that a single Justice will consent to become a tool in this juggling device. Sober people outside the unwholesome air of the Capitol will be amazed to hear of such proposition to set aside the National Constitution, being entertained and actually agreed to by representatives of the two parties. The Revolutionists of France hardly tore old institutions to pieces more rashly. What they are proposing to do is of immeasurably more importance than the question whether Hayes or Tilden shall be President. The Nation can survive the Presidency of either. But after this revolution of the Constitution in the matter of counting the Presidential vote, this usurpation by Congress of power to say who shall be President, and even to job it out for outside persons to decide, it is not likely that we should have any more elections of President by the people. Nor could respect for the Constitution, harmony and brotherly love. The names of Edmunds, Conkling, Frellinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard will have weight with the country. Payne, Howe and Hunt together will increase the impressiveness of the position. But the country at large will be found largely in favor of compromise. Both sides claiming to be making important concessions, will gladly welcome the settlement of the Presidential agitation. The great public clamor is not that there shall be a Republican or Democratic victory, not that Tilden or Hayes shall be President, but that there shall be order and peace. The business interests of the country will, with formidable urgency, favor the compromise. Our impression is that the result will be the election of Hayes, for we believe the electoral votes of Oregon, Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana will, upon competent adjudication, be found to tally for Hayes. Be this as it may, this method of arbitration will relieve the next President, whoever he may be, of obligations to political schemers and tricksters, and of the imputation of fraudulent election.

We regard this report as the solution of the Presidential question. The pressure in favor of it will be overwhelming. Relief from suspense will be the occasion for general rejoicing. Let us have peace.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

Victory of Law and Peace.

The fact that two committees of representative men of the great political parties of the country, each struggling for ascendency in the administration of the Government, have substantially agreed upon a lawful method for solving the grave problem of an disputed Presidential election, must practically end opposition to the bill in Congress, and it will crystallize the whole nation in hearty support of the promising effort to maintain the unsullied majesty of law and preserve the threatened tranquility of the country. Those who place party above country, and others who care for neither party nor country save to gratify greed or ambition, and the mendicant organs of debauched placemen which accept stripes and plunder from power, will complain. They will plead the Constitution, the prerogatives of the President of the Senate, the partisan tales of violence and fraud, and summon their armies of rebel phantoms as in times past; but none will heed them, and henceforth the snarl of the pot-house politician and the jangle of the organ will be powerless to fret the hopes of a faithful people. Congress has acted with a singleness of purpose in behalf of law and peace, and more than forty millions of free people will respond with their sovereign approval.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

The Plan Not to be Adopted.

The proposed plan of accommodation submitted by the joint committee Thursday is outside of the Constitution, and ought not to be adopted. We want no precedents of departure from the plain rendering of organic law. No matter who it seats, he would not be the constitutional Executive. No experiments, gentlemen, and no cobbling of the organic law. If it does not cover the case amend it. If it works distemper abolish it. But do not step from the solid ground of common sense and do not temporize. Stick to the Constitution and abide the consequences.

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What have the members of the Supreme Court to say about five of their number being taken from the grave elevation to which we are accustomed to look as the last and final resort of adjudication of law, law, and being relegated to the position of jurymen, even in so important a case as the election of a President? They go with no judicial functions, merely as units in the decision of issues wherein fifteen men are to settle certain disputed questions. We fear that the sacred character of the Bench will be sadly disturbed by the position in which these gentlemen will be put.

(From the Cleveland Leader.)

Republican Magnanimity.

The question of the acceptance of the proposed new method of deciding the dispute is too grave and important a one to be decided or pronounced upon hastily, or without due consideration of all the facts and consequences involved. The leading Republicans in Congress have given the matter careful and elaborate study, and public opinion will wait to be enlightened by the arguments pro and con. The measure as presented is a proposal on the part of the Republican members of the Joint Committee for the promotion of a peaceful and satisfactory result to all parties. It remains to be seen how this magnanimous proposal will be received.

(From the Baltimore Gazette.)

The Plan a Fair One.

The plan for the selection of an electoral tribunal which has been agreed upon by the House and Senate Committee seems to be a fair one. Whatever, then, may be the result of the electoral vote, when passed upon in the manner so provided, it must be promptly acquiesced in by all parties. If the decision shall be in favor of Mr. Tilden, well and good; if in favor of Mr. Hayes, it will be promptly and loyally accepted. The business interests of the country are disturbed by anxiety and uneasiness. There can be no new life infused into the arteries of trade until the Presidential question shall be satisfactorily and peacefully adjusted. Woe betide the party or the men who stand in the way of such adjustment.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

A Safe Method.

Every sign given by the two Houses indicating the adoption of the plan by them, will add to the feeling of relief, and to that extent aid in setting the now fearfully obstructed wheels of industry and business in motion. The bill reported furnishes a safe method of proceeding, under the sanction of law, in the most embarrassing and dangerous business. It takes away all the risk of conflict and confusion which must certainly have resulted, if the two Houses had been left to proceed without other law than the meagre words of the Constitution, which have been construed to have so many different and opposite meanings. The two committees have done admirably well, and in a shorter time than most people expected. Their work is entitled to the cordial and united support of the membership of the two Houses, and the committeemen personally are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the country.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

"Riding on a Rail."

Our Washington dispatches furnish the text of the bill agreed upon by the joint committees on the electoral count, together with the report in which it is explained and advocated, and statements relating to the prevalent feeling at the National Capital. In the absence of a clear comprehension of the workings of the bill there is a natural feeling of uncertainty as to whether it should be approved or condemned. So far as it involves concessions or sacrifices on either side, they have apparently been made by the Republicans. The Democrats had nothing to surrender. Considering the desperate nature of the adversaries of the Republican party, and the despicable acts they are now employing, the only question worthy of serious consideration in connection with the plan agreed upon is, whether it or any other compromise is necessary for the peace, safety and prosperity of the country. Those who are upon the ground, and who have watched closely everything relating to the political situation, should be able to form a correct opinion on that subject, and the six Republican Senators and Representatives who have signed the bill doubtless consider that they have good reasons for their action. If events prove that their judgment was correct, and a further consideration of the new plan shows that it is unobjectionable and demanded by a due consideration for the public interests, the main body of Republicans will in this, as in all other matters, be ready to surrender private convictions and predilections upon the altar of their country.

Satisfied With the Bill.

LOUISVILLE, January 19.—The following petition, signed by prominent citizens and business men generally, irrespective of party, including Gen. S. B. Buckner and ex-Secretary Bristow, will be sent to Washington:

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 18, 1877.

Hon. Henry Watterson and others, Representatives and Senators in Congress from Kentucky:

DEAR SIRS—The undersigned see with satisfaction a probable agreement between the two Houses in the settlement of the vexed Presidential question. The plan as agreed upon by a joint committee of the two Houses, we understand it, seems to us all we could desire as partisans, is patriotic and satisfactory under the circumstances, and we urge its immediate adoption as a means of settling the dangerous question, quieting the excitement throughout the country and hastening the return to that confidence so much needed by all the material interests of the land.

ATCHESON, January 19.—A telegram was sent to Senator Ingalls to-day, urging him to support the report of the joint committee on counting the electoral vote. It urges that the interests of the country demand a speedy settlement of the existing complication, and tranquility above all things. It was signed by a large number of the most prominent citizens, irrespective of party, and there is a general expression of gratification in the section over the harmonious settlement of the disputed questions connected with the Presidential election.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1877.

The Electoral Count Bill.

The plan of the joint committee for the determination of the Presidential question continues a prominent theme of conversation. Apart from the gentlemen comprising the committee the plan is not enthusiastically received, though a number of members say they will vote for it as a seeming necessity, while others do not appear to have made up their minds on the subject. Some members think the bill ought to be amended, but others say that amendments would destroy the prospect of its passage, and therefore it would be better to vote upon it as it is reported from the committee.

How it is Regarded at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., January 19.—The so-called compromise on the Presidential count is the subject of general talk to-night, yet but few pronounced opinions. The lawyers in the General Assembly, so far as they speak positively, are not favorably impressed with it. There is general satisfaction that the gambling time is ended, but there is an uneasy feeling that nothing is really settled, and that the issue is only shoved a little further along.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—The Senate committee met this morning, and without transacting any business adjourned to meet in Washington on Wednesday next.

COLUMBUS, January 19.—Col. Jno. A. Norris, pension agent at this point, died this evening, after several weeks' illness. Col. Norris was formerly school commissioner of Ohio.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Maxwell, the broker who bought gold for the forger of the $64,000 check on the Union Trust Company, was to-day arrested on a charge of complicity in the crime.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The fur and straw hat factory of Wm. Heath, in Brooklyn, was burned to-night. The damage to stock, machinery, building and adjoining residences is estimated at $100,000; partially insured.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—The German Protestant Orphan Asylum, ten miles from the city, was burned last night. All the children were safely taken from the building, excepting Eugene Lang, six years old, who perished in the flames.

LONDON, January 19.—A dispatch from Hong Kong reported that the German Minister at Pekin is mediating in relation to the unsettled claim in dispute between Spain and China. In the meanwhile the Spanish Minister has returned to Pekin.

MONTREAL, January 19.—At a local election in DeLisley village yesterday some forty men engaged in a brutal free fight. The town hall was completely sacked and the polling booth wrecked. The French Canadians would not allow the English to vote.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Since the 1st of January one hundred and seventeen new cases of small pox were reported to the Board of Health, including one case from the State House. Several cases are reported among the troops in the Custom House.

OTTAWA, January 19.—At the session of the Dominion Board of Trade to-day a resolution was passed urging the Government to take measures for assimilating the fishery laws of the Dominion with those of the United States bordering on inland lakes and rivers.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The Brooklyn theatre recently burned will be rebuilt at a cost of $80,000. The new theatre will seat 1,200 persons, be provided with fire proof drop curtains and be constructed with especial reference to facilities of egress. "Locking the stable door after the horse is gone."

MEMPHIS, January 19.—Mrs. Connors, a huckster, was assassinated about seven o'clock to-night while trundling a wheelbarrow of vegetables from the Poplar street market to her residence. The assassin crept up behind her and cut her throat, severing the jugular vein, causing death in twenty minutes. The murderer escaped. No one saw the deed. The old lady could not tell who cut her, and no clue has been obtained by which the assassin can be identified.

Riot in Webb City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—A special from Carthage, Mo., gives a brief account of a riot at Webb City yesterday. It appears that a notorious fellow, Budd Blunt, was arrested for violation of a city ordinance, and not being able to pay a fine assessed, was lodged in the calaboose. Subsequently he was released. In a spirit of revenge he, with his brother and a large number of followers, procured several guns and pistols and opened fire on the citizens promiscuously. Some two hundred shots were fired and seven persons badly wounded, including two of the rioters. Several houses were fired into. Two horses were killed and two men severely beaten. Great excitement prevailed among the citizens who rallied, and ten rioters were arrested and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

Louisiana's Two Legislatures.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—The Republican Legislative House expelled Albert Estopinal, who had joined the Democrats. There was no ballot for Senator. The Democratic Legislature balloted for Senator, with no choice. The House passed a bill appropriating $150,000 for the per diem and mileage and expenses of the General Assembly

FOREIGN NEWS.

Press Comments on the Failure of the Conference.

Mussulman Fanaticism Aroused Against German Colonies.

Bismarck Orders Men-of-War to the Scene of Apprehended Trouble.

WAR PREPARATIONS AT METZ AND STRASBUORG.

Russia Sends Fresh Orders to the United States for Arms.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Press Comments on the Failure of the Conference.

LONDON, January 19.—The *Times*, on the failure of the conference, says: It is not to be assumed that a decision for peace or war will necessarily be made at once. Perhaps the dissolution of the conference marks the beginning of a new phase, in which the western powers will be for a time inactive, and the three Imperial Courts will once more concern themselves with the business.

The *Daily News* says: With the break-up of the conference ends the old-fashioned policy which accepted Turkey as the hereditary responsibility of England. Henceforward Turkey must patch up its credit the best way it can and fight its own battles.

The *Post* says: At a time when treaties have been torn to rags and international equity disregarded, when the might of huge powers and overwhelming armies are terrorizing small States, when each giant is restrained by no consideration of law or justice, but only by calculations of brute force and the weighing of alliances pro and con, it has been reserved for Turkey to stand forth boldly as the champion of treaty rights and European order. The attitude of the Sultan must win the admiration of all who are sufficiently unprejudiced to admit that the spirit of chivalry and patriotism has not been effaced from mankind. If, as we are confident they will, the Turks, under able guidance of Midhat Pasha, carry into effective being their new parliamentary system so as to improve their Government, redeem their finances and establish civil and religious liberty, they will certainly win back the esteem of England, which will gladly see in renovated Turkey a nation of freemen, whose conduct may open up a new political horizon, showing the dawn of constitutional principles in the East.

Russians Awaiting Orders.

LONDON, January 20.—A dispatch from Pesth reports that the Russian volunteers who had left Belgrade had been ordered to stop at Turnseverin and await fresh orders.

Mussulman Fanaticism.

The Cologne *Gazette* says telegrams from French sources announcing that German troops would co-operate with the Russians have excited Mussulman fanaticism against the German colonies in the neighborhood of Jaffa and Beyreut. Immediately on hearing this the German Government called the attention of the Porte to the matter, and ordered a German man-of-war to cruise along the Syrian shore, and visit particularly Jaffa, Haifa and Beyreut. England and Austria readily promised to co-operate in the protection of the German colonies. That the German Government hopes, therefore, it has acted soon enough to ward off all danger.

The Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* publishes a letter commenting on the eagerness of the French press to attack Germany's Eastern policy. It also states that French sailors of the Chateau Renaud recently provoked a quarrel with the sailors of the German gunboat Meteor at Smyrna and one of the latter was killed while defending himself.

Fears of War in Another Quarter.

PARIS, January 20.—The *Republique Francaise* publishes a letter which states that the work on the fortifications at Metz and Strasbourg is being pushed forward to completion with the utmost haste, and great stores of provisions are arriving.

The *Temps*, however, discredits the alarmist inferences which the *Republique* seeks to draw.

Russia Ordering Arms.

LONDON, January 20.—The *Deutsche Zeitung* reports that Russia has sent fresh orders to the United States for large quantities of arms and ammunition, and have requested Austrian contractors for cartridges to hurry the delivery. But they will be unable to make any deliveries before the date originally fixed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 19.—Mehamed Rudschi Pasha, late Grand Vizier, has been appointed Minister without a portfolio.

No Armistice.

LONDON, January 20.—A Vienna correspondent says it is said that the Porte on Tuesday last informed Servia that it would on no consideration renew the armistice, but would march on Belgrade if Servia did not treat directly with Turkey for peace before March 1st. Prince Milan is known to have expressed himself strongly in favor of such peace.

GREAT BRITIAN.

The Rinderpest in Europe.

LONDON, January 19.—Stringent regulations have been issued concerning the importation of cattle, sheep and goats from Germany, France and Belgium in consequence of the outbreak of the rinderpest. Denmark and the Netherlands will be included in the restrictions, unless the importation and transit of German beasts is prohibited. In Germany measures have been taken to prevent the rinderpest spreading.

AUSTRIA.

Immense Landslide.

LONDON, January 20.—A dispatch from Vienna announces that communication between Trieste and Vienna has been interrupted three days by a tremendous land slip. Some 80,000 cubic metres of rock and earth fell on the Trieste railway track and into the river San, destroying the road and blocking up the river. Two houses containing families were overwhelmed, and the inmates are still buried.

CUBA.

Defeat of Spanish Troops.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cuban dispatches state that two important engagements had been recently fought on the island. The most important took place at Las Tallanes, where the Spaniards were defeated by the Cubans under Generals Modesto Diaz and Antonio Maceo. The other action was at Zapata, west of Cienfuegos, on the south coast, and here also the Spanish forces suffered another reverse.

GERMANY.

The Rinderpest.

BERLIN, January 19.—The rinderpest has appeared in this city.

Funeral Services Over the Unidentified Victims of the Ashtabula Disaster.

ASHTABULA, January 19.—The funeral services over the unidentified dead took place to-day, and nineteen bodies were lowered in the grave at Chestnut Grove Cemetery. The general eucharal services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church at 3 P. M., and an Episcopal service at St. Peters at 2 P. M. The clergy of Ashtabula, assisted by two Episcopal ministers from Cleveland, held joint services with the Masonic Order at the grave. Three bodies still remain in the vault in hopes that friends may yet be able to identify them by pieces of clothing clinging to them.

Libel Suits.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Wm. F. Smith Joal B. Erhart, Dewitt C. Wheeler and Sidney P. Nicholas, Police Commissioners of this city, served to-day on the publisher of the New York *Times* their complaints in suits for an alleged libelous publication on the 14th inst., in which statements were made reflecting on the manner in which the work of cleaning the streets of snow had been neglected. Each commissioner estimates the damage to him to be $10,000, for which suit is brought.

Sioux Indians Take Refuge in Canada.

OTTAWA

DAILY GAZETTE

Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....S. F. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102⅜.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106¼.

FRELINGHUYSEN, one of the Republican Senators who signed the electoral bill, was an active member of the Peace Conference in 1861, endeavoring to conciliate Southern rebels.

JUDGE HOAR has gained the Massachusetts Senatorship, the supporters of both BOUTWELL and RICE breaking in his interest. He had 147 votes to 47 for BOUTWELL on the final ballot.

THE Democrats had practically given up all hope of having TILDEN counted in; but the report of the joint committee gives them a new lease of hope, and now the fight will rage hotter than ever.

THE bill for counting the electoral vote puts Justice CLIFFORD, one of BUCHANAN'S appointees, a Democrat, and the party who made the decision sustaining the judgment of a rebel court, against NEAL DOW, at the head of the Commission. He is an intense Democrat.

THEY are outspoken in the Illinois Legislature. One member the other day accused another of corrupt negotiations with a Chicago lobbyist. The man charged is a Democrat, and is to be investigated. What the negotiations consisted of, and what their precise object we are not informed.

WE notice a bill has been introduced in the Legislature repealing the bill creating a State Board of Charities. We hope this bill will pass. It is not designed to interfere with the charitable appropriations of the State, but to simply get rid of a worthless and costly institution. The State Board costs several thousand dollars a year, and really exercises no efficient oversight, merely accepting the reports and echoing the recommendations of the local charities. All this is of no value, and the reports of the local charitable boards had as will be made to the Governor direct.

AT last we have a recognition on the part of one practically Democratic paper of the corruptness of the $8,000 transaction. The New York *Sun*, which went TILDEN blindly during the canvass, now has the candor to admit that the $8,000 transaction is "the most absorbing question before the country," and admitting that PELTON forwarded it, wants to know whose money it is, and for what purpose it was sent to Oregon. It is generally understood that PELTON is bankrupt, living on TILDEN, and that on his own credit could not raise $8,000; and that, being in TILDEN'S service, and this money being used for his benefit, there could be little doubt that TILDEN was responsible. Suppose HAYES had authorized, or his own Private Secretary had sent $8,000 into a contested State, and the same results had followed that did in Oregon, would not the *Post*, along with other Democratic papers, have howled? Yet how silent are they over this affair!

ENGLAND during the past three years has suffered quite as much as this country from business prostration. Now its leading journals predict gradual revival. One of them claims that "at no time for several years past were such hopeful views entertained of the future course of business in the leading departments of industry as are held at the present moment. No one anticipates any very extraordinary outburst of prosperity; but everyone looks with confidence for a further development of the return to healthy activity which commenced to show itself three or four years ago." Referring to the Eastern question as liable to cause some embarrassment, it continues: "All other circumstances are favorable. Stocks of manufactures of all kinds in the leading foreign markets are small. Food is cheap. Money is begging for employment at two per cent. But merchants are cautious, and orders come forward tardily, because it is not absolutely certain that peace will be preserved (though it is highly probable), and it is uncertain who will be involved if peace should be broken."

ASIDE from the merits of the electoral bill, which we discuss elsewhere, is that of the prevailing opinion of its qualities. It is looked on in Washington as a Democratic measure, in the interest of TILDEN entirely. The Democrats were beaten, had the Republicans simply stood up to their rights, and there would have been, at the last, no trouble. But the Republicans, in the joint committee, allowed themselves to be drawn away from their anchorage, and so have yielded all the Democrats could ask. It is admitted that possibly HAYES may win even yet, but it is manifestly unfair to put him on trial and not TILDEN. More than this, the best lawyers of the country regard the bill as unconstitutional, both in letter and spirit. In place of lessening the difficulty, the bill will increase it, and certainly opens the door for a contest in the Supreme Court. It is a most deplorable fizzle so far as settling the difficulty is concerned, and will introduce far more trouble in the electoral count than would have developed had nothing been done. The Republicans on the joint committee have blundered fearfully.

THE New York *Tribune* is outspoken in its condemnation of the plan offered by the joint committee for counting the electoral vote. It says of it: "The plan proposed at Washington for counting the electoral vote, and now stated to have been adopted by the joint committee, is revolutionary and dangerous. When leading Democrats realize how completely the power now claimed by them would change our form of government, they will confess the mistake to which partisan feeling is driving them. When leading Republicans see that in departing from the plain constitutional requirement, in an hour of weakness, they put it in the power of any party to hold the Government of the United States indefinitely, they must realize that the only safe course is to adhere to the obvious intent of the Constitution and the practice of those who framed and adopted it." It elaborates these views at length. We consider the subject elsewhere from a different standpoint. The only redeeming feature the report had was in the assumption that Chief Justice WAITE would act on the commission, but it is understood he positively declines to do this.

THE novel proposition of the Director of the mint at Brussels to coin silver for our Government, should receive attention. It is for the present obscured by the existing political questions now prevailing. The mints of Europe being closed against silver, it is suggested that the proposed arrangement would give stability to the silver market, and enable the United States to coin a sufficient quantity of trade dollars to control the East India and China exchanges, and in this way the silver mining interests of America would be largely promoted. It is certain that the mint capacity of the United States is not adequate to the needs of the country so far as the coinage of silver is concerned. With silver once more in general use as a legal tender, and medium of circulation, one large city could distribute the entire mint-product of the United States for a long time to come. There is a silver famine now, and it may be found that the proposition of the Belgium Director comes just in time to afford relief.

THE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

The news comes at last that Turkey has rejected the proposals of the Powers, and a long with it comes a confused report that Russia fears to enter into war. This we consider a doubtful report, particularly after so many Russian troops have been mobilized, and moved to the borders of Turkey. She cannot now evade war without discredit, and loss of moral influence, and this she is not likely to do. If reports are reliable, the Turks look the emergency fully in the face, and realize the full import of the pending danger. No allies, little money, difficulty in securing ammunition, and a strong and active enemy; yet her council determined to face all these difficulties, and to reject any proposals except such as are based on the new Constitution recently promulgated. This the conference has absolutely refused to agree to consider, so that unless something entirely new can be developed, all negotiation is at an end. There must follow, sooner or later, war, which, owing to the antagonisms of national feeling, must be bitter, prolonged and bloody. It seems reasonably certain that the Turks are better prepared for immediate hostilities than the Russians, but are not possessed of so distinct an objective. Beyond bringing Servia to terms, the Turks have no special points in Russia, to attack. She will not be likely to spread out her army in attempting to seize towns on the Black Sea. Naturally hers is a defensive attitude, and that of Russia aggressive. Hence, the latter must make the chief moves, unless Turkey, resolving on an aggressive defense, should seek out the Russian armies, in the hope of destroying them, before they are fully concentrated.

The Turkish fleet has some advantages, in that the Russians have voluntarily sent their war vessels away, for fear of capture. In any event the Turkish fleet is naturally the strongest, though the Turks do not make the best sailors. All this is in their favor, except in the matter of skill, and in the event of active war, they can readily ravage the coast towns of Russia. The attitude of Germany and Austria is of great importance in the pending troubles. The belief has obtained that Austria secretely sympathizes with Turkey, through fear and jealousy of Russia, and that what indirect aid she can give will be afforded. On the other side, Germany is undoubtedly with Russia. A secret alliance is believed to exist, by which Germany is to control Poland, pending the war. This may involve her holding Austria in check, and thus include a return for the services of Russia pending the French-German war. If these complications exist the future scope of the war has been fully studied, and the contest will involve results of the very greatest magnitude. The dismemberment of Turkey may not be entirely unacceptable to BISMARCK, as the funds of the Roman Catholic Church are largely invested in the bonds of that Empire. Thus affairs in Europe are likely to be seriously involved at almost any time.

THE "COMPROMISE."

The report of the Joint Committee of Congress to agree on a plan for counting the electoral vote has been made, and includes an explanatory statement and a bill to provide for counting the votes. If the Democrats are not happy over the result, they utterly fail to comprehend the advantages given them. Not a Democratic State is put in jeopardy, while four Republican States are involved in controversy. The old rule, as to States from which but one set of electoral returns is had, is re-enacted. This requires the concurrent vote of both Houses to throw them out, and this will not, of course, be had. Hence no Democratic State will be in jeopardy, or can be referred to the Board of Arbitration, as the House will be entirely certain to stand by its friends. Thus all that is, on its face, Democratic is conceded, though there are the best of reasons for believing that fraud and violence were employed in Alabama and Mississippi to carry those States for the Democrats. It may be answered that where a *prima facie* case is made out, Congress cannot go back of the returns. Let this be admitted, and we answer that the Oregon case is made a test. Two sets of returns are presented, and the case is presented to the Board of Arbitration. Let us assume that finding that the majority of the popular vote in that State was Republican, the Republican electors constituted the Electoral College; that while one of them was technically ineligible, at the outset his ineligibility was cured by the resignation of the office he held, and that his place having been declared vacant in the Electoral College, he was again elected to supply the vacancy, and that thus the three votes of Oregon were cast for HAYES. This decision is reported. Thereupon ten Democrats,—five in the House and five in the Senate, object,—what does it all amount to? The same supposition can be made with reference to Louisiana. Assume that a decision in the Democratic interest should be made, and ten Republicans object,—of what value is it? This so-called "compromise" is a rope of sand. It has no cohesive power and is of no value, except in the presence of a spirit of conciliation, which would more speedily settle the business without its cumbersome machinery.

The few principles embodied in the report might be made the basis of a course of action that would be consistent with the teachings of the Constitution. These include: 1. The idea that the President of the Senate shall not count the vote. There can be no doubt that this decision contravenes precedent and every declaration ever made, authoritatively on this subject. Had the positions of the parties been reversed, the Democrats would never have made this concession. They never did do it, when they had the President of the Senate. The frauds that gave them POLK for President, were pushed through on the assumption by the President of the Senate, of his right to make the count. Chancellor KENT distinctly states that this right was inherent in the President of the Senate; and among the first counts, the interpretation was distinctly made by the authors of the Constitution, that the President of the Senate should make the count. But this point is conceded in the report, and we accept it, as a principle laid down. 2. It is further proclaimed that neither House, in itself, can prevent the count of a State. Either House can object to the count, but it requires the concurrence of both to establish a refusal to make the count. This conforms with precedent so far as any precedent on the subject exists. Admit these two points as decided, and there should be no difficulty in the two Houses of Congress making the count. It comes to this at last; and all that can come from the court of arbitration, is the moral effect of its decision. After all, the two Houses must decide, and this by a concurrent vote.

There is another particular in which the Republicans gave way to the Democrats, though its exact importance does not appear, owing to the ambiguity of the bill drawn. This is in having the roll of States called in alphabetical order, rather than in the order of their admission into the Union of States, as has been the case heretofore. The point involved in this change, is the bringing forward of the contested States. Under the old method, the Democrats would be compelled to show their hands first, while under the present rule, the Republicans must do this. The point is not of large importance, as the objection to Democratic States is practically overruled by the other terms of the bill. There can be no contest that will amount to anything, except where there are double sets of returns; and yet the fact that the Democrats pressed this point into the agreement, shows that they are after everything that will give the slightest moral weight or practical advantage to their cause. And the concession, while involving, as the affair stands, only what we have stated, shows that much weakness on the Republican side.

We can discover but a single honest reason that would induce the Republicans in the committee to concede so much. This is, that they are so confident of success in any event, that they are willing to give every advantage to the Democrats, confident that the justice of their cause will give them final victory. This is possible. Yet while this may be the outcome at the present, it ought not to be forgotten that precedents are being established, that will be of vast importance in the future. In our judgment, it is really better policy to positively discourage this plan of duplicate electoral boards than to encourage them, by organizing a Board, of doubtful constitutional validity, simply to consider schemes of political rascality. The strong common sense of the nation is simply feeling after the equities of the case; and so far as Florida, South Carolina and Oregon are concerned, these are already settled in the public mind. There is, with some a lingering doubt about Louisiana, but even as to that State, the preponderance of feeling is on the side of the Republican party. That there was terrorism and murder practiced for political purposes, is not doubted; and the feeling is that the State honestly belongs to the Republicans. Let Congress settle these matters, and throw its cumbersome machinery to the dogs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Harvard is worth $3,500,000.

—Baltimore owes over $33,000,000.

—Even gold is falling this slippery weather.

—"Slaughter's Station" has been changed to Fizzle Gap.

—The Black Hills editors use gold nuggets for paper weights.

—Oil City is Pennsylvania, and not in Greece.—*N. O. Republican.*

—"An animated wrinkle" is the latest description of Alexk Stephens.

—Josh Billings says, "Jealousy is not heart diseze; it is liver komplaint.

—Mrs. Secretary Robeson is considered one of the loveliest women in Washington.

—"Enthusiasm among the tax-payers." Novel epidemic they have in South Carolina.

—Western obituary: "Deceased had accumulated a little money and ten children."

—"Rocky Mountain Excursions" are prospectively the rage among the next Summer's tourists.

—Mr. Moody said, "If Noah had waited for a committee to build the ark, the keel wouldn't have been laid to this day."

—Mr. Tilden rides exceedingly well in saddle, and he always wears spurs, though his horses are of the most mettlesome kind.

—Alexis doesn't bring his wife with him, and that will please a great many girls who will want to dance and flirt with his Dukeship.

—The constitutional expounder who has not published a pamphlet on the eclectoral count will be exhibited shortly as a curiosity.

—Fred. Douglass says: "Tilden's inauguration will completely unchain the devil, and I think he will come in great wrath."

—They say hopper-dozed out West, polo-dozed down East, and bull-dozed down South. Climate has a wonderful effect on language.

—The soprano of Beecher's church, Miss Clementine Lasar, has been married to Mr. Studwell, a wealthy young man of New York.

—The skull of Agamemnon, discovered by Dr. Schliemann, had thirty-two perfect teeth, which encourages the belief that he never lived in a boarding-house.

—It is said that a well-known newspaper man of New York is soon to marry Miss Jeannette Bennett, and become conductor of the New York *Herald*.

—Every unarmed Kentuckian who is to be in Washington to see that there is a fair count is expected to provide himself with a pocket-pistol loaded with Bourbon.

—The Richmond, Indiana, boys have fixed the wheels of the fire engines with sharp spurs that penetrate the ice and make slipping or upsetting simply impossible.

—The Government of Turkey is called the Sublime Porte from the fact that justice was formerly dispensed at the gate of the Sultan's Palace, the gate being known as the Sublime Porte.

—The main disclosure made by Mr. Chandler's dispatches is that he got wind of that $8,000 check even before it was started for Oregon. Such a man is a terrible obstacle to "reform."

—Mrs. Boss, who is lecturing in Boston just now, tells the girls that marriage is the business of their lives. According to that view of the case there are over 30,000 Massachusetts maids who are out of business.

—"They must have a very feeble constitution in Congress," said Mrs. Partington, "if they haven't got power enough among 'em to count a few votes. Why, Isaac would do it in five minutes by simple admonition."—*Boston Post.*

—"Pelton has no money," says the New York *Herald*, referring to the $8,000 check, "and his relations with Mr. Tilden were too intimate for the latter to have been ignorant of that mysterious transaction."

—Prof. Max Muller assures us that the word "India" is a corruption of the Persian word "Shindu." Our Indians, therefore, ought to be called Shindyans, and from the number of shindies in which they engage we have a dark suspicion that they know it.

—The strange companionship which politics sometimes brings about is illustrated just now in Germany, where Ultramontanes have resolved to aid the Socialists at some of the supplementary elections. This singular coalition will probably incite the Government to deal still more repressively with the upholders of Socialistic Democracy I see.

—Earl Dufferin opened the rink of the Toronto Curling and Skating Club recently and entered enthusiastically into the first game at curling. The Governor was presented with a pair of well-finished curling-stones and a silver-mounted besom. His wife received a pair of gold and silver-plated skates, with which she opened the skating section of the rink.

—Here is a little Turkish romance in a nutshell. The sister of the Sultan married Mahmoud Bey, and died during the honeymoon of lung disease. The lady in the case was 29 years old, had been six years a widow, was devotedly attached to the man who became her husband, and married him when she knew that she could live but a few days, and she did this that he might inherit her estate, estimated at $9,000,000.

—The money transactions in connection with the Oregon Tilden vote do not work clear yet. The $3,000 paid to Cronin for leaving his business and coming on to present his vote and defend it is simple enough, and indicates that he is of a practical business turn of mind. But the $3,000 sent from New York one day by telegraph, and sent back by telegraph the next, is a mystery yet. Nobody appears to have been bribed, but did somebody think somebody might have to be?—(Mr. Bowles.]

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

The Feeling Among the Trio of Leading Presidential Candidates.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing of "the situation" says this of the Republican leaders: "It is said there are leading members of both parties who are inclined to give way, and allow the opposition to have the Presidency for the next four years, in order to succeed afterward. What supreme faith and hope such people must have! You may rest assured that they doubt their own standing in their party who favor such a scheme. No doubt Conkling, Blaine and Morton feel themselves personally wounded at Hayes' choice over their own aspirations at Cincinnati, and I can imagine their state of mind at seeing themselves in the mirrors of the White House, as they go to beg favors of Hayes—a man superior to them only in integrity. It will be a bitter pill to those men to see Hayes swaying the power they so much coveted—Hayes, who was so obscure, and who never won honorable mention, save by his every-day honesty.

"Yet these men who have been so prominently before the country for the last ten or fifteen years, whose brilliancy of intellect or strength of mind, to say nothing of their great experience in public affairs, have made them superior to Hayes, would prefer to see the Ohio Governor in the Executive office than one of their own number. And I do not think I overstate the case when I say that Conkling had rather see Tilden President than Blaine, and Blaine had rather Tilden were twenty times a President than the few days once Morton don't like either of them, but Blaine less than Conkling. Morton is no doubt honest in wanting Hayes inaugurated, and for aught I know the others may also want Hayes, but there is a suspicion to the contrary, for the reason that each thinks he may be nominated in 1880.

"Considering the state of health of the whole three, and what is possible to follow the whirligig of time for the next four years, they have an abiding faith in Providence which is not shared by the ordinary mortal, if they are willing to trust four years of Tilden in the hope of their own advancement.

"The health of Morton is precarious, whatever the rascal Bliss may certify to the contrary. He gets around with the utmost difficulty, his trunk and legs the mere wreck of physical power. His brain (Heaven be praised) is unimpaired—strong, vigorous, clear and aggressive, but his legs are a bad lot. He walks with the aid of two stout canes with the utmost difficulty, and is unable to go up or down stairs without the help of two strong men.

"Conkling, to the profound regret of even his enemies, who have admired his superb physique and massive intellect for these many years, is one of the greatest sufferers in public life, and he is threatened with the loss of sight. There was no shamming when, during the campaign, he abstained from active participation in it on account of illness. He has an aggravated case of neuralgia in the head, and is never free from pain. This must in time affect his brain, as it has already had a marked influence on his eyes. Conkling has been a great student, and has too often turned night into day, as Sumner used to do. Sumner would frequently read and write all night long, take his daily cold water bath, and changing his clothes, even to the extent of hat and gloves, eat his breakfast and go to the Capitol—getting no sleep until midnight of the day after. Conkling cannot use his eyes now without the greatest pain, and he has grown old faster in the last year than during the previous ten years.

"The health of Blaine is well known. Many of his friends think he has not wholly recovered from his critical illness last summer, and another attack of the same nature is not unlikely to occur. Is it not possible that each of these men fear the influence of the others over Hayes?"

Nothing Like "Science."

One day last summer an old farmer and wife were in a Detroit photograph gallery to have some pictures taken of the wife. Before proceeding to business the farmer took the artist aside and confidentially observed:

"The old lady was bound to come, and I couldn't prevent, but now I want you to do me a faver. She's got ears like a cow, and the biggest mouth I ever saw on a woman. Her picture would be a laughing stock for all the children, and I'll now she'll be sorry when too late. Tell her that she'll take the best in cold weather, and then I'll fix the rest."

The artist performed his errand, and the woman went away both disappointed and pleased. The other day, when old zero was just howling himself hoarse, the same pair returned to the gallery, and the farmer seated his wife as far from the stove as possible and ordered her to be "taken" at once. As the artist hurried to obey, the farmer cornered him and whispered:

"Magnificent and unbounded success! Mouth and ears reduced one-half in size by the cold! Heat expands—cold contracts—go ahead afore she thaws out! Hooray for scie nce and me!"

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an old time family medicine, safe and effectual in all cases of Coughs and Colds, as well as most throat and lung affections.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John B. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,

Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR. Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Is taken using only H. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

MR. NASBY WAILS FOR WAR.

He is Convinced that "Goar" is the Most Profitable.

He Catches the War Fever on the 8th of January—He Wants to Hear the Clash of Resounding Arms.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
Jan. 15, 1877.

Halleloozy! The Dimocricy hev finelly got thirselves nerved up to the point uv demandin Tilden or blood, and I am happy!

I wuz at Columbus, O., on the eighth uv Janooar, and I left ther feeling better than I hev sence the elecksbun. I found ther a rampant war sperit that more than did me good. It wuz trooly a Representative convenshun. There wuz present in that body every man in the State who wants a Federl appintment—every man who would like to be postmaster or collector wuz ther, and in the matter uv patriots who wantid furrin mishuns the convenshun wuz remarkably strong and intellectooal.

They wuz all thirstin for gore onless Tilden cood be inogeratid peecably, and the feelin increased ez time wore on. Them ez wuz in the bar rooms at the Neil and the Amerikin hotels, ez wuz for blood only ez a last resort, at six o'clock, became aggressive at eight, sangulinary at ten, and by twelve they wuz more than ragin for somebody's blood. Every drink they took made em sanguinarier, and about one I carried up to bed a dozen uv the most blood thirsty Democracy I ever see.

I do love to assist patriots who are in that pekoculer condishun to bed, at about twelve at night. They never can tell the next mornin wher they left their pocket handkerchers, and gloves, and wat loose change they hev about em. I alluz found the good samaritan bizuis profitable.

Ef these same men bed only gone into the Confedrit army in 1861, and talk fite half ez dangerous ez they say they are goin to now, there never wood hev bin no Hays elected this yeer.

It's singler how many ablishnists are alive and with good appetites, wich these bold men mite hev killed twelve yeers ago. But we are alluz missin our best opportunities.

I rejoist at the feelin in Columbus, for I hev decided that I want war, in any event. We hev bed peece long enuff, and we must hev conkershen.

I notist wunst wen I wuz engaged in earnin my livin by lyin on my back and seein my mother bile soap, that when the kittle biled the scum cum to the surfis. Wat we need now is to hev it bile, and hence all sich convenshuns ez that at Columbus meets my harty approval.

It don't cost nothin to resolve, and where three or four Dimocrats are gathered together they kin resolve jist as well ez tho they wuz a hundred or a thousand. I want em to git together and resolve to wunst. They must resolve, first, that they know Tilden is electid, and second, ef it is declared by the Senit or Soopreme Court, or any other power on the face uv the earth, that he aint, they will inoggerate him by force. That is what we want, and the work uv resolvin must be commenst to wunst.

I hev made an akkerit calkelashun, and am convinst that gore is the most profitabie thing for the Dimocrisy, take em ez they run.

The Dimocrisy in the lower wards uv Noo York haint got anything to lose by a war or anything else, nor hev we uv the Cross roads. But the rich stores uv the Republikan merchants uv Noo York, the rich factries uv the mill-men and manufacturers uv Noo England, the rich farms uv the Republikens uv Ohio, and the furnaces and manufactries uv the Republicans uv Pennsilvany, and the banks uv the Republikin bankers uv the whole country, they wood make sich pickin ez the armies wich Tilden and reform wood send forth never saw. My very mouth waters when I think uv it.

Ez a matter uv course there are Dimocratic merchants, manufacturers, bankers and farmers, who wood come in for an ekal distribution uv their effects among the sturdy defenders of the Reform ider, and they mite murmur, but they ought not to. The Dimocratic masses, wich hev bin waitin and waitin for fifteen years must hev their innins, and them innins must be made ez good ez possible. Cleerly the bizness Dimocrisy must not complane when we let loose the dogs uv war. War must be made, that in the disorder follerin it, there kin be that redistribooshun uv property wich men ez hev bin selfishly labrin all their lives hev inkitously accoomultid.

In fact, I bed rather Tilden wood sale into the Presidency, with blood ez base, than to hev him walk to it peaceably. We shood then hev a solid South, and the North wood be dividid so that it coodent do nothin but pay the taxes. Then we shood repoodiate the Nashnel debt, issloo greenbax till every one uv us wood hev all we cood carry, and we shel hev flush times. I think, with the experience I ned in the last war, I cood make enuff uv a good healthy war to keep me comfortable doorin the few days I am to this vale uv teers. It is an opportoonity wich we can't let slip. We don't pay no taxes, so that burden don't fall on us. And we git all the benefits. The idee uv livin on the enemy is delitesul.

Let us hev more Conveushuns. Let us meet everywhere and resolve. Let the Democrisy everywhere come together and resolve for Tilden or blood. There ain't no community, however small, that hezn't got in it at least five patriots wich want places, and where there can't be any more, five is enuff. By holderin very loud a few men kin make considerable noise.

We hold our Conveushun at the Crossroads to-morrow. We hev the arrangements all made. Pollock and Bigler is in Louisville, buyin in goods, the niggers darsent come near when they are away, and there won't be no trouble. We shel hev the Corners to ourselves, and we shel pass sich resolushons ez we shel make Noo England quail.

The prospect is cheerin, and I am happy.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Ex-Reformer.

P. S.—Ez soon as war is declared, three hundred of the solid Democrisy uv the Corners will rush to the front, of the Dimocratic Nashnel Committy will send money enuff to pay their fares to the scene of conflix, and get em each a pare uv pants and shoes, so that they may rush in some comfort. This aid will be strikingly necessary. Contribushens for this purpose may be sent to me now.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S

POROUS PLASTERS.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.

B. BRANDRETH, Prop'r,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

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POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH.

FOR CITY TREASURER,

J. F. DENNISTON,

TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,

THOS. S. MITCHELL,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,

S. J. WAINWRIGHT,

Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,

JARED M. BRUSH,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,

R. M. SNODGRASS,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,

R. B. BROWN,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,

SAMUEL KILGORE,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,

WALTON WOOLSEY,

ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,

W. C. COOKE,

FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,

Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,

THOS. MEGRAW,

FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 154

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20. 1877.

Opening New Goods Daily at the Very Lowest Prices,

—AT—

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

We take great pleasure in calling attention to our

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

As we are now opening further novelties, making it exceedingly attractive, while very best value is offered.

Knickerbocker Suitings, all shades, at 10 and 12½c.
Fine line New Dress Goods at 12½c.
New choice Shades in Plain Goods at 18¾c.
New Matalasse Brocades at 25c, worth 31c.
New Cashmere, Sateen and Fine Brocades at 25c.

Beautiful assortment

NEW DRESS GOODS

In all the most desirable dress materials, all qualities of textures and all the newest and latest shades at our usual lowest prices

With pleasure we respectfully announce the offering of another line of

Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques,

At still lower prices than those lately offered, and which have given so general and universal satisfaction, and of which we have sold so many.

At $1.50, Ladies' Good Heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2.00 and $2.50, Extra Heavy Wool Beaver Sacques, worth $4.00 and $4.50.
At $3.00 and $3.50, Long Diagonal Cloth Sacques, worth $4.50 and $5.00.
At $4.00, Ladies' Chinchilla Long Cloth Sacques.
At $5.00, Ladies' Fur Trimmed Chinchilla Long Cloth Sacques.

Extra good bargains in

FINE SACQUES!

We still continue to offer the

SPECIAL BARGAINS

So popular and appreciated during the past two weeks, and can now offer still further inducements in

Domestic and Woolen Goods.

AT 6¼c, Extra Bargain in Barred Flannels.
At 8¾ and 10c, Heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 12½c, Best Styles in Barred Flannels.

AT 15 CENTS,

All-Wool Striped Shirting Flannels.

At $1.00, Full Size Heavy Calico Comforts.
At $3.00, Full Size Rusk Mattresses.
At $2.25, 11-4 White 5 lb. Wool Blankets.

We have just opened a new and beautiful line of

New Novelties in Ruchings,

All entirely new styles, and a very select assortment of

Ladies' Linen Setts, Collars and Cuffs,

At much lower prices than formerly.

Entirely New Designs and Patterns in

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,

FROM 4 CENTS UPWARDS.

One case Cut Edge Embroideries, at a Special Bargain.

Latest Novelties in

Ladies' Neckwear of all Kinds.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

As per announcement in our last card, and having obtained a large line of BLACK and COLORED SILKS, and owing to the dull trade in New York in Silks during November and December, we have purchased these goods at exceedingly low prices, and now take pleasure in announcing their receipt and invite an examination of them, ranging in prices from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard, and as being the best value and lowest prices offered for years.

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT.

To this department we invite particular attention as we are now receiving a new and complete line of Goods, which we cheerfully offer as being unexceptional good value.

Extra good value in Black Cashmeres at 22 and 25c.

Very superior Black Alpacas, from 30 to 75c, of fine lustre, shades and quality.

Also a new and choice line of

Silk Warp Black Cashmeres,

At extremely low prices.

At $1.50, $1.12½, $1.15, $1.20 and $1.25, Black Dress Silks, which one week ago were $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.60 and $1.75.

Personal purchases each week in the Eastern markets keep our stock constantly changing, and offers superior attractions in new novelties as rapidly as they appear there.

We also offer our large and varied assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

FURS at Bargain Prices.

Ladies' Black and Colored

Suits, Costumes & Overdresses

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Mourning Costumes and Suits handsomely made, and delivered a few hours after leaving order, at low prices.

Full stock of Gents' and Boys'

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

And Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Arctics, Overshoes, for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys Misses and Children, at much less than usual prices.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in Cotton Goods, ample preparations having been made we will still offer these goods at our

SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

At 9c, Fine and Heavy Half Bleached Muslin.
At 9½c, a very superior Soft-finish Shirting.
At 10c, 4-4 "Pride of the Loom" Muslin.
At 5 and 7¼c, Fast Colored Calicos, best makes.
At 6¼c, Yard Wide Dark Chintzes.
At 5c up, Heavy Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12½c, 47 inch Pillow Case Muslin.
At 25c, Heavy 11-4 Sheeting.
At 25c, Loom Table Linens.

Madder Tablings,
Damask Napkins, &c,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

In our Gents' Furnishing Goods Department will be found unusual good bargains in

Dress and Unlaundried Shirts,

At considerable less than former prices.

Complete new styles in Domestic and Imported

HOSIERY,

For Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children.

And on every counter in each department have been placed so no special and

POPULAR BARGAINS

IN

ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

☞ We have advices of a second shipment of LINEN AND DOMESTIC GOODS now on their way from Belfast and Dundee, which will arrive and be opened on Monday, 22d, offering other and many additional inducements to purchasers in variety, price and superior value in these goods.

1877.
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.

The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

BUY THE
EIGHMIE PATENT SHIRT,
Awarded the First Prize at the American Institute, New York Fair, 1875.
THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST
DRESS SHIRT
MADE IN THE WORLD.

This Wonderful Invention gives a Bosom handsome shape and latest style, and is so placed upon the Shirt that it can be worn for a week without a break or wrinkle. Made from 2100 Linen Muslin Suitta Muslin, and Bosom Lined with heavy Butcher Linen. Every Bosom warranted to last as long as the shirt. Ask for it and see a great curiosity. Shirts only $1.25. Bosoms 25, 30, 40 and 50c.
Buy your wife a Patent Lap Board, $1.
Buy Medicated Shirt and Drawers, $1.25.
Buy Abdominal Corset, $2.50.
For sale by

J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

MUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS,
Academies and Seminaries.

The High School Choir, $1, or $9 per dozen, is already a proved and prized book by a multitude of schools and has songs in 2, 3 and 4 parts, by Emerson & Tilden.

Equally good are the older HOUR OF SINGING, $1, by Emerson & Tilden. CHOICE TRIOS, for three Female Voices, by W. S. Tilden, and DEEMS'S SOLFEGGI, 75 cents, which has exercises in Italian style.

The Encore, 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen, so successful as a Singing School book, is a practically good class book for High Schools.

The Whippoorwill, 50 cents, by W. O. Perkins, another book in which all genial, pleasing songs for Common Schools.

AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READERS, Book I, 35 cents, Book II, 50 cents, Book III, 50 cents, are well made Graded note readers, by Emerson & Tilden.

As collections of cheerful sacred songs, such as now enter so gracefully into School Life, we combath School Song Books, RIVER OF LIFE, 35 cents, SHINING RIVER, 35 cents, GOOD NEWS, 35 cents.

Either book mailed, post-free, for retail prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON FOUNDRY.
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

SLATE ROOFING.

AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 158 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

JANUARY 14, 1877.
B. & B.
NEW GOOD

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 20, 1877.

There is nothing markedly new in business or finance. There is a spirit of sameness both in trade and finance. Values of all staple goods are firm and business prospects of the new year are encouraging, though the steps toward a revival of the general activity and prosperous times of a few years past are slow, and are made with extreme caution. It will require that the world should be at peace, and our own political skies clear of clouds for confidence to be entirely restored, and that must be established before a lasting revival can set in. The financial situation is affected by the same causes that govern the general trade movement. All business men are figuring as closely as possible, keep aloof from enterprises having any novelty or experiment connected with them, and hence there are no openings for the accumulations of capital, or even for the usual amount at this period. In the retail stores on our leading thoroughfares sales are small and only effected at the lowest prices, leaving only trifling margins of profit, barely enough to pay running expenses. Speculation is of course effected by the same influences, and rates for the temporary use of money are made to depend entirely on the credits and collaterals of borrowers.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The number of national banks in existence in July, 1876, was 2,089, having a capital of $505,900,000. In October, 1863, there were only sixty-six banks, with a capital of $7,200,000, and in 1865 the number had increased to 1,513, with $393,000,000 capital. The shares of the banks at the close of the last annual report numbered 6,505,930, divided among 208,486 holders, showing an average of 31½ shares for each. The amount of losses during the fiscal year ending September, 1876, was $19,719,695, which the banks pay an average dividend of ten per cent. This addition have accumulated in surplus and undivided profits about 2 7-10 per cent. per annum. The average taxes paid upon capital is 3½ per cent.

THE PARIS AND BERLIN LOAN MARKET.

Money appears to have been wanted both in Paris and Berlin during the past week. The return of the German Bank shows an increase of over a million in the "other securities," while to the same item in the French returns of one week more than two millions have been added. In each case the demand has palpably arisen from the same causes as that which have brought about the alterations in our own return, viz.: the payments on account of revenue and the home requirements for Christmas. The coin and bullion held by the three national banks of England, France and Germany amounts to £140,810,000, as compared with £112,480,000 at the same date last year.—*London Daily News, Dec. 27.*

TRANSACTIONS IN UNITED STATES BONDS.

The *Financial Chronicle*, of New York, says: "The heaviest transactions we have heard of this week were the purchase by a savings bank of some $750,000 five-twenties, and another large taking of about $2,000,000 for California account. The latter transactions occasioned some interest in our market, as it seemed to indicate a new and conservative move by the capitalists of the Pacific State."

NO INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Union Bank of London has made the announcement this week that it will not in the future allow interest on customers' monthly balances. The cause of this is obvious, viz.: the small profits connected with banking during the last few months. It is quite probable that other banks will adopt the same course.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	106½	5-20's 1865-coupons	116⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	114¾	10-40's	107¾
" 1865	109¼	Currency 6's	122
" 1865 new	110⅝	New 5 per cents	112¼
6's of 1867	111⅝	Quicksilver	13
RAILWAYS.			
N.Y. Central	103¼	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	9⅜	Union Pacific	60
L. Shore	73¾	Wabash	6¾
C. C. & I. C.	3¼	Harlem	139½
St. Paul	18	Adams Express	102
Do. Pref.	35⅝	American Express	57¾
Lake Shore	58⅜	U. S. Express	56¾
Del. & Hud.	49	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84¾
Northwestern	26	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref.	56⅝	Fort Wayne	101
Rock Island	101⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	92	Panama	138
Pacific Mail	25	Iron Mountain	11
Western Union Tel.	76	N. J. Central	89¾
Del. L. & W.	74⅜	Del. & Hudson	71

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Stock Board:

1867, 109½; new 5s, 109; 10-40s, 107; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 19.

PARIS, January 19.—Rentes, 106f 52½c.
FRANKFORT, January 19.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 19, 1877.

The general markets present nothing particularly new or important, and while business is picking up somewhat there is plenty of room for improvement. No change in values since our last report.

APPLES—Continue dull but prices remain unchanged; selling in a jobbing way, from store, at $1a1.75 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 35a40c ₩ gallon in kegs, and 45a50c in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½a4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6a6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice covers 4½a5c; choice insiding and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 3a4½; crooked, 2½a3, as to color and quality.

BEANS—Quotable at $1.75a2 ₩ bushel, as to quality, to the wholesale trade, and $2a2.25 in a jobbing way—the outside figure for choice navies.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for fine table Butter, but no improvement in prices; prime to choice rolls, 23a25c.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is quoted at 14 a14¼ to the wholesale trade, and 15a15½c in a jobbing way.

CRACKER3—Demand active and prices advanced.

Water Crackers	6½
Soda "	8½
Butter "	8½
Oyster "	6½
Lemon Biscuit	11
Sugar Crackers	9½
Pan Cake Flour	$9.50 per bbl

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $9a11 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

CIDER—Dull; $3a4 per bbl—barrels included.

DRIED PEAS—In fair demand at $1.50 ₩ bushel in round lots and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—7a8c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues very quiet. Apples, 4a5c; Peaches, 12a14c for halves.

EGGS—Fresh, guaranteed as such, still quoted at 35a37. Pickled, 25a27c, as to brand.

FLOUR—The market is not as strong in tone as it was a few days ago, yet the recent advance is fully sustained, and dealers still claim that prices are lower here relatively than at the source of supply. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring at $7.50a7.75; ambers, $7a8.25; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $9a10. Rye flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues oflish in tone, but as yet unchanged in price. Raw Sugars reported firmer in New York, and refined goods will no doubt soon participate. N. O. Molasses firm, and the indications are that choice stock has reached the lowest notch. Rice in fair demand and firm. There was an engagement in New York, on Wednesday, for the shipment of 5,000 barrels refined Sugar to Liverpool by steam.

SUGARS.

Green.		Roasted,	
Choice	8½	Best	9
Prime	8	Second Grade	8½
Fair	7¾	Third Grade	8
Java	8	Java	8
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.

Choice	50	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	63a65c
Prime new crop N. O	55a58c
Fair new crop N. O	55c

GRAIN—Trade in grain circles continues quiet, and prices present but little that is new or important. In absence of sales we continue to quote wheat at $1.43a1.50 for red and $1.52a1.55 for amber and white. Our latest advices from the leading trade centres are of an offish character, and at some points there has been a slight decline within the past few days. The Oat market continues dull, with a supply somewhat in excess of present wants, but there has been no change to quote for same in store, mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40c. Corn is only in fair supply, quiet and unchanged; Ear, 54a56c on track, as to quality. Shelled, 52a55c, on track, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye unchanged at 78a77.

HAY—Loose selling from country wagons at $15 a18. Baled (on track) quoted at $12a13, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Bran in light supply and firm; $17a18; Middlings, $24a26; Seconds and Shorts, $20a22.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double extra, $1a $1.05; W. Alexander & Co do, 90a95; No. 1, 78a83; No. 2, 65a68; White winter lard, 75a85; yellow, 55a57 cents. Carbon quoted at 24½ cents to the wholesale trade, and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There has been an active demand within the past few days and prices are higher; we now quote at $2a3.00 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed is in fair supply and dull: Chickens and Turkeys, 10a12, per lb. Geese, 8a9c.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way, from store at $1.20a1.35 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Our merchants report a fair business, but no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12½
Shoulders Ex S. C..	9	Do. ....Hf bbls	13¼
B'fast Hams S. C...	13	Do. ....Kegs	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 lb caddies	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C.	25	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
per doz	95	Do. 10 lb pails	14¾
Bacon Should'rs new	8	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	9	Do. 2 lb do	14¾
Clear Sides	10¼	Pigs feet f hat bbls	2 50
Mess Pork ₩ bbl	$15.50	Do. (kegs)	2 10
Short Cut do	18.50	Ham Sausage	9

LARD—Steady at 12½c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8½c per lb; country, 7½c.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 19, 1877.

PIG IRON—The volume of business reported was less than that of last week, although there were some sales of western iron made by outsiders, the particulars of which were not made public. The general situation, however, does not differ materially from, what it has been for some time past; the consumption is light as compared with what it usually is at this particular time, and, as a rule, there is no disposition manifested to anticipate future wants. As regards prices, they remain unchanged; while common and indifferent lots are offering at rates favorable to buyers, standard mill irons, made prior to the panic, are held with considerable tenacity and holders, in view of the limited supply, appear to be firm at prices will not go any lower than at present, but will be in the next week or two.

[illegible] COKE,

[illegible] $22 00 4 mos
[illegible] 20 00 cash
[illegible] 23 00 4 mos
[illegible] COKE SMELTED FROM
[illegible] 24 00 4 mos
[illegible] 19 00 4 mos
[illegible] 20 00 cash
[illegible] 22 00 4 mos
[illegible] 21 00 4 mos
[illegible] 20 50 4 mos

[illegible] here has been no improvement in the [illegible] Irons since the [illegible] and the general [illegible] very encouraging. [illegible] very freely; very [illegible] king up to their [illegible] furnaces are not an[illegible] which it is claimed [illegible] Nov. 24, 3.30; [illegible] days, with two [illegible] let, but manufacturers [illegible] trade within [illegible] and [illegible] unchanged: [illegible] upwards, with two [illegible] ton cash.

SCRAP—There is very little inquiry for any kind of scrap, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged. No. 1 wrought scrap, $25 per nett ton, and old car wheels [illegible] per gross ton.

BOILER AND SHEET IRON—Trade is not as brisk as it usually is and should be at this particular time, yet it is hoped that it will improve before long. Shoenberger & Co., continue to quote at 4½c per lb. cash, for 100 kegs lots of Horse Shoes, and 4½c cash, for Mule Shoes.

British Crop Returns.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in printing an abstract of crop returns of 1876, compared with former years, remarks: It cannot fail to strike any one who glances down the summaries for the ten years that with the exception of the two really good seasons we have had within this cycle, in only two years out of the ten has the wheat crop on the whole been returned as 'over average,' and in all but three of these years it has been represented at considerably below what is reckoned a fair crop. In making comparisons, the number of advices must, of course, be taken into account, as well as the figures in the other columns. Bearing this in mind, it will be seen that when the harvest of 1876 is compared with that of 1875 the wheat crop was not quite so deficient, barley worse, oats worse, beans about the same and peas better. Following is an abstract of grain crop returns for 1876:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas
Over average	33	34	32	8	37
Average	119	172	134	116	166
Under average	250	194	231	154	97
Advices	434	397	397	289	299

The Drawback Controversy Between the Trunk Line Nearly Settled.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* writes: Wears assured upon making inquiries of Vice-President Pennell, of the Pennsylvania Road, that the drawback question on grain exported from the different Atlantic ports is approaching a peaceful and amicable settlement, and that no controversy has arisen between the trunk lines over the points of difference involved, but that it has simply been a matter of arranging the details involved in the compact signed by the representatives of those roads at their final meeting in New York. He also says that so soon as the tasis of ocean freights by the different routes to Liverpool is ascertained, the whole matter will be consummated, and that this will be accomplished very shortly.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 19, 1877.

Trade continues very dull so far at least as our market is concerned, but we are in hopes that there will be a revival before long, notwithstanding the outlook at the present time is not very encouraging. As we have repeatedly stated, the market sometimes takes a turn when it is least expected and exporters may be in the field within the next day or two, which itself that is wanted that to start business up again. Crude was reported weak today, although there was not much change in prices; United certificates ranged from $2.56 to $2.60, and immediate shipment was quoted at $2.75 a3.77½.

Refined dull and nominal; seaboard delivery, official price, 26¼, but small lots reported from second hands offering as low as 25a26c. Price to home trade buyers, 24½c by the carload.

Sales of Oil Barrels reported to-day at $1.33 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
D. P. Reighard	Empire o w	227
Duncan	Neahouse & Co	80
Owner	Star o w	470
S. Craig	Empire o w	79
Bradley & Co	Lawe & H	82
Bradley & Co	Caughey & D	368
Total		1,245

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.		Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co	Bal. 493
Citizens Oil Co	Do	do 403
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co.	Balt. 101
Total		961

Wheat.

A private letter from Winona, Minn., of recent date, contains the following information relative to the stocks of wheat: Advices from fourteen different points along the Winona & St. Peter Railroad give 219,580 bu. of wheat in bins, to which add 29,000 for Winona, making 239,580 bu. Advices from these fourteen points estimated the amount of crop back in farmers' hands from one-eighth to three-eighths, only one giving it at one-eighth and one at three-eighths, one at 20 per cent, one at one-third, the balance at one-fourth. The total back in the State is estimated variously from 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels. If the crop this year be estimated at 18,000,000, I think the 3,000,000 back is about right, but if the crop was about 15,000,000 I think, counting old wheat, that 6,000,000 would be about right. Prices to-day, $1.32 for No. 1.

No. 3 red winter wheat at Kansas City (Feb. 17) was quoted at $1.38a1.39. No No. 2 offered.

Messrs. Bates, Woods & Co., of San Francisco, telegraphed Wednesday: Moderate rains have fallen to-day all over the State, and good indications for more. Crop prospects much improved. Stocks Jan. 1 were 38,000 bbls of flour, 3,500,000 centals wheat, 1,500,000 centals barley.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 19, 1877.

FLOUR—Demand light, but holders firm.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,30 cash; $1,30½ February; $1,32⅝ March; No. 3 $1,16; rejected 99ca$1. Corn firm; 43¾c bid cash; 43¾c February; 44¾c March; 49¼c May. Oats quiet; 35⅛a35¾c cash; 35¾c bid February; 36¼c March. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled and lower; $16,95a17 cash; $17,35a17,37½ March. Lard firm; $10,85 cash; $10,95 February; $11,12½a11,15 March. Bulk meats unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

On call board wheat closed higher; $1,31¾ February; $1,03 7-8 March. Corn firmer; 44¾c February. Oats unchanged. Pork higher; $17,42½. Lard higher; $11,02½a11,05 February; $11,20a11,20½ March.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Flour: limited demand; receipts 11,000 barrels; prices unchanged. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal steady; western $2,85a3,10. Wheat: limited demand; receipts 6,000 bushels; unsettled spring $1,10a1,34; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,47; No. 3 store Milwaukee $1,50. Rye firm; western 81a86c. Barley steady. Malt firm. Corn: light trade; receipts 18,000 bush.; mixed no grade new 61a61¾c; mixed western 61¾a62c. Oats firm and unchanged; receipts 9,000 bush. Hay and Hops dull. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 18a 21¾c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Sugar firm. Rosin easier at $2,40a2,50. Turpentine easier at 40a40½c. Eggs: western 32 a35c. Pork dull and unsettled; uninspected $17,50. Beef quiet. Middles dull; long clear western 9¾a9¾c; city 9¾a9½c. Lard dull; prime steam $11,20a11,30. Butter dull; western 12a30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,14.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 19.—Refined petroleum 17 1-2d.

ANTWERP, January 19.—Refined petroleum 49f.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—Cotton firm; 6 29-32a7 1-16d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 7,000. California white wheat average spring 9s 2d to 9s 3d; Red winter 10s 10½a11s; club 11s 1da11s 5d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 10s 3a10s 10d; winter 10s 3d a11s. Flour 24s 26s. Corn 27s. Oats 3a3 1-2s. Barley 3 1-2s. Pork 69½c. Refined petroleum 18d; spirits 12½d.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Flour: no low grades; double $6,25a6,50; treble $6,75a 8. Wheat quiet. Corn dull; mixed 56c; white 56a58c. Oats dull; St. Louis 48c. Calena 50c. Pork active at $18a18,25. Lard dull; long 12a12½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 7¾c; short rib 10¼c; long clear 10½c. Whisky dull at $1,08a1,09. Coffee quiet. Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 18¾a22c. Sugar firm, inferior 5a7c; centrifugal 9a 9½c. Molasses quiet; common 30a35c; fair 38c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—Cotton in fair demand at 12½c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat dull; prime red $1,48a1,50. Corn steady; 43a45c. Oats steady and firm at 33a38c. Rye quiet at 86c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal; $17a17,25. Lard dull; steam $10,75; kettle $11,75a12. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6½c; short rib 8¾a8½c. Bacon dull; 8½c. Bacon dull; 7¾a9¾a10¼c. Green meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,05. Butter dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 31a32c; firsts 25a27c; western extra 26a27c; firsts 22a24c. Cheese in fair demand. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Clover seed dull; 14¾c. Flour firm; Penna. extra $6,75a7,25; fancy Ohio $7,75. Wheat dull; Penna. red $1,50; amber $1,52a1,55. Rye 78a79c. Corn firm; yellow 57a57½c; white 57¾c. Oats firm; 40a52c. Whisky, western $1,13.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 19.—Flour strong. Wheat fairly active; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,40a1,42. Corn firmer; western mixed active; new 58¾a58¾c. Oats firm; western mixed 40a42c. Rye firm; 70a72½c. Lard dull; 12c. Pork quiet; $18,25a18,50. Bulk shoulders 6¾a7c; clear rib 9c, loose. Petroleum firm; crude 12½a12 1-2c; refined 27c. Whisky quiet; $1,12.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,39½; No. 2 $1,32¾; No. 3 $1,22. Corn steady; No. 2 43¾c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 34½c. Rye dull; No. 1 74½c. Barley easier; No. 2 spring 81c; No. 3 nominal 39c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 19.—Cotton quiet; 12¼c. Flour steady. Wheat dull; red $1,40; amber white $1,45a1,50. Corn steady; 45a44c. Rye dull; 80c. Oats steady. Pork firm. Lard dull; tierces 11¾c; keg 11¾c. Whisky firm; $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 19.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1,42; No. 1 white Michigan $1,49; amber $1,45½; No. 2 do. $1,32¾. Corn steady; high mixed 45c; No. 2 spot 45c; damaged 43c; rejected 43½c. Oats dull and nominal.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 19.—Flour in fair demand; Illinois $7,25a9; St. Louis $7,25a 9,50. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 72¾a 76c. Oats firm; No. 1 white 60a62c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed 58a59c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 19.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,58; No. 2 $1,50 No. 2 red Wabash $1,55; extra white Michigan $1,55. Corn unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—Cotton firm sales 2,300 bales; middlings 12¼c; receipts 800; shipments 1,200. Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Beeves: receipts 700, making 4,720 in four days, against 3,270 in the same time last week; good and prime steers steady at yesterday's prices; inferior and common fell off ¼c; 1 load premium steers, 1,750 lbs, 12 1-4c; ordinary to strictly prime 9 1-4a11 1-2c; common 8 3-4a9c. Sheep: receipts 4,500, making 11,150 in four days, against 10,180 the same time last week; feeling not so firm; prices not materially changed; fair to choice sheep 6 1-2a7 1-2c; common and ordinary lots 5 1-4a6 1-4c. Swine: receipts 3,420, making 10,750 in four days, against 11,050 in the same time time last week; none offered alive, but fair inquiry and firm tone.

BUFFALO, January 19.—Cattle: receipts 833 head; total 6,720; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through; shipments 66 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 800; total for the week 18,100; market dull; sales of 3 cars sheep; eastern trade full at yesterday's prices; nothing shipped in; Delaware & Hudson's cars used for hogs. Hogs: receipts 600; market dull; all available cars used for shipment of first arrivals, some of which have been here ten days, sales of 3 cars, medium weight; shipments 28 cars.

CHICAGO, January 19.—Cattle: receipts 5,000 head; shipments 2,200; market fairly active and firm; quoted—choice $4,80a5,30 good $4,50a4,75; medium $4a4,40; butchers $2,75a4,00; stockers $2,75a3,50; inferior $2a 2,50; Texas $2a3,70. Hogs: receipts 10,000; shipments 1,800 head; market dull, but about 10c higher; medium and heavy $5,85 a6; Philadelphia $6,55a6,60. Sheep: receipts 1,600; fairly active for good, with sales at $4,75a5,50.

ALBANY, January 19.—Cattle: receipts 37 cars; snow blockade is the occasion of so small a number; holders asked an advance of 15c to 25c; buyers not disposed to pay it. Sheep and lambs: receipts 14 cars; demand fair; common to fair 4¾a5¼c; fair to good 5¼a6¼c; good to extra 6¼a7c; lambs: common to fair 5½a6½c; fair to good 6¾a7¾c; good to extra 7¾a7 3-4c.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—Hogs: few sales; packing grades $6a6,25; extra butchers $6,35a6,55.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 19.—Hogs firm; fair to good light $5,75a5,90; heavy $5 a6,10.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 19.—The *Derrick* says: Petroleum opened at $3,55¾, advanced shortly to $3,58¾, with moderate business declined to $3,56¾, reacted and advanced to $3,63¾, with only a few transactions. From $3,60 to $3,63¾, and to $3,60 the sales were quite numerous, to which price it soon declined from $3,63¾. Then the feeling improved again, and there were sales at $3,61¾; then dropped to $3,57¾, recovered under large offerings to buy, advanced and closed firm, with $3,59½ for old certificates and $3,60 for dated to-morrow. The shipment trade continues comparatively inactive, but has little effect on the market. The price of Union at wells has been bid up to ¾c above United certificate prices. The quotations for pipeage paid are $3,75a3,77½. Sales 76,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 19.—There is still a very dull market. Refined is held to recent prices, but there are a few small lots offered from second hands as low as 25a26c. The following are the quotations: New York delivery crude at 14½c in bulk and 15½c in barrels; city naphtha 14¾c in shipping order. Refined in barrels quoted at 26 3-4c for spot; cases at 30a33c; at Philadelphia refined is 26 3-4c, and at Baltimore 26 1-2c.

PARKERS, January 19.—Petroleum opened firm, with $3,60 bid for United; nothing doing in shipment; nominally $3,77 1-2.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Petroleum: crude 12¾a13c; S. W. 26¾c; cases 30c; market dull and nominal.

TITUSVILLE, January 19. — Petroleum firm; $3,62 1 2 bid.

ROUSEVILLE, January 19.—Petroleum quiet; no business; held at $3,65.

TIDIOUTE, January 19.—Petroleum quiet; about $3,70.

CLEVELAND, January 19.—Petroleum unchanged; s. w. 110 test 27c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cotton quiet at 13⅝a13 5-16c; futures closed steady; January 13 7-32a13¼c; February 13 9 32a13 5-16c; March 13 7-32a13 9 16c; April 13 23-32c.

MOBILE, January 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 12¼c; stock 66,818 bales; week's net receipts 18,849; sales 7,000; exports to Great Britain 6,000; to the continent 1,450; coast 489.

SAVANNAH, January 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾c; stock 82,829; week's net receipts 17,168 bales; gross 17,631; sales 6,760; exports to Great Britain 4,237; to the continent 150; coast 1,341.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The package trade in cotton goods was fairly active and prices firm. Linwood bleached shirtings are held at 10 cents. Dress goods are firm and in light supply. Prints are in moderate request. Ginghams remain quiet. Spring weight woolens are in more active demand. Foreign goods continue sluggish.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 bbls varnish, Hamilton, S & Co; 10 bbls whisky, J Spear; 25 do, Chase F. & Co; 5 do, Klein, A & Co; 7 tubs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 25 sks oats 11 tubs butter, Head & McK; 3 bbls beans, Means, S & Co; 2 bbls whisky, Hamilton, S & Co; 5 bbls do, Voigt, M & Co; 30 bxs soap 10¾ bxs tobacco, Haworth & D; 9 bbls apples, W J Caskey, 1 do paint, Porter, H & Co; 1 do, Hamilton, S & Co; 1 do, Dispatch; 14 pails tobacco, T J Wallace; 28 do, Davis Bro; 25 pkgs do, G Kaus; 10½ bxs do, Pretzfeld Bros; 3½ bxs do, Nixon, J & Co; 1 do, Chase F. & Co; 2 hhds hams; 1 do beef, J A Renshaw; 1 bx mdse, J Horner; 1 bx mdse, Lee & Co, W Jones & Co; 1 car staves, S B Thompson; 3 do, A Depp; 1 do, E Kober; 1 do ns feed, R Rae; 4 5-8 c corn, D G Stewart; 3 do lumber, I Waters & Son; 3 do bxs hay, S B Floyd; 1 do car and meal, Neal Bros; 5 do o r iron, Lewis, A & P; 1 do bran, 5 bbls molasses, P Duff & Son; 8 do, H Wokamp; 5 do corn, Carter Bros; 4 do oil, Penna Salt Co; 1st b hides, Carter Bros; 4 do old type amp cases, J Robinson, agt; 10 bbls sugar, 50 do molasses, Shoenberger & Co; 1 do chair cane, McNish & B; 50 bxs starch, H H Voskamp.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—115 pkgs mdse, Langbeinheim & L; 20 bbl sbls 15 bbls whisky, Casey & F; 30 bxs p oaks, A Rauch & Co; 16 cases meat 50 bbls hams, R Owens; 10 bxs tobacco, Voskamp; 5 do corn, Carter Bros; 5 do oil, Penna Salt Co; 1st b hides, Carter Bros; 4 do old type amp cases, J Robinson, agt; 10 bbls sugar, 50 do molasses, Shoenberger & Co; 1 do chair cane, McNish & B; 50 bxs starch, H H Voskamp.

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ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do, A Empey; 1 do, J Gimber; 2 barrels hams, J G Cross; 2 bdls pipe, Lewis, A & P; 1 car shingles, J J Beggs; 1 do, J Gliss; 1 car seconds, 1 do, J Cross; 1 car flour, B H Gibson; 1 do, R Knox & Co; 1 do lumber, J Nash; 11 bbls, A Empey & Son; 3 do, eggs, E O'Neil; 8 cks cheese, I Oesch; 12 bbls oats, Means, J & Co; 1 car hay, J Graham; 2 bdls paper, Hill, W & Co; 4 cks e ware, E Webster; 4 pkgs butter 2 do beans, J White jr; 24 sks rye, M Wokamp; 3 pkgs butter, J F Bradshaw; 1 car flour, T C Jenkins.

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PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 bbls varnish, Hamilton, S & Co; 10 bbls whisky, J Spear; 25 do, Chase F. & Co; 5 do, Klein, A & Co; 7 tubs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 25 sks oats 11 tubs butter, Head & McK; 3 bbls beans, Means, S & Co; 2 bbls whisky, Hamilton, S & Co; 5 bbls do, Voigt, M & Co; 30 bxs soap 10¾ bxs tobacco, Haworth & D; 9 bbls apples, W J Caskey, 1 do paint, Porter, H & Co; 1 do, Hamilton, S & Co; 1 do, Dispatch; 14 pails tobacco, T J Wallace; 28 do, Davis Bro; 25 pkgs do, G Kaus; 10½ bxs do, Pretzfeld Bros; 3½ bxs do, Nixon, J & Co; 1 do, Chase F. & Co; 2 hhds hams; 1 do beef, J A Renshaw; 1 bx mdse, J Horner; 1 bx mdse, Lee & Co, W Jones & Co; 1 car staves, S B Thompson; 3 do, A Depp; 1 do, E Kober; 1 do ns feed, R Rae; 4 5-8 c corn, D G Stewart; 3 do lumber, I Waters & Son; 3 do bxs hay, S B Floyd; 1 do car and meal, Neal Bros; 5 do o r iron, Lewis, A & P; 1 do bran, 5 bbls molasses, P Duff & Son; 8 do, H Wokamp; 5 do corn, Carter Bros; 4 do oil, Penna Salt Co; 1st b hides, Carter Bros; 4 do old type amp cases, J Robinson, agt; 10 bbls sugar, 50 do molasses, Shoenberger & Co; 1 do chair cane, McNish & B; 50 bxs starch, H H Voskamp.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Lewis & P m	2	H Lloyd & Son m	1
J Reamer m	1	Total	4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Pgh F & I Co m	1	Byers McC & Co m	2
Total	3		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff B & Co m	5	Isabella Fur o	27
S. E. & Co o	4	Zug & Co m	1
Laughlin & Co o	3	Moorhead & Co o	2
Lacy Fur o	2	P D Nicols p	2
Total	47		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Isabella Fur o	7	Lewis O & P m	1
Nimick & Co m	7	Zug & Co m	1
Laughlin & Co o	19	R T & Wks m	12
Jones & L s	1	Totten & Co m	3
Brown & Co m	1	W Springer s l	1
J Painter & Sons m	4		
Total	55		

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—In the matter of petition of Peter Hittel et al., for adjudication in Bankruptcy of S. W. MANHEIMER. No. 2918. In Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the said S. W. MANHEIMER, Debtor, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February,